

## FOR ARBITRATION

Venezuela Treaty Signed and Sent to Senate.

NO OVERTURES FOR PEACE

Cuba Will Fight to End For Freedom.

Spain Willing to Accept Offer of United States—Nicaragua Canal Scheme.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—Secretary Olney, in behalf of the United States, and Sir Julian Pauncefote on behalf of Great Britain, today affixed their signatures to a new treaty by which, for a term of five years, the two English-speaking nations agree to abide in peace and without a resort to arms, all possible questions of controversy being referred to a court of arbitration by the single exception that neither nation surrender its honor or dignity to the judgment of the arbitrator. Later in the day President Cleveland sent the treaty and a message, earnestly approving it, to the Senate.

The treaty consists of twelve articles. One of the last points to be decided was that King Oscar II of Sweden and Norway is to act as the arbitrator in the case the others fail to agree on the final member of the court. The acceptance of the King and the final agreement on that detail was not cabled to Washington until late Sunday night, and even then one small detail remained to be resolved. At 11:20 o'clock, this morning a cablegram from Lord Salisbury removed this last question and left the way clear for the formal execution of the instrument. Immediately on receiving the cable from Lord Salisbury, Sir Julian Pauncefote, accompanied by Lord Gough, First Secretary of the Embassy, proceeded to the State Department. They were met in the Secretary's private office by Olney and his private secretary, Mr. Blandford, and C. Fiddle, who, as chief of the Bureau of Diplomatic Correspondence, has charge of the drafting of treaties. There were few formalities, as the signatures were but the culmination of a negotiation covering many weeks, during which a complete understanding had been reached on every phase of the subject. It was felt, however, that the moment was an eventful one. The Diplomatic Bureau had prepared two copies of the document. The one was not in any sense ornate. The articles of agreement were engrossed in a fair hand on the simple red margined parchment paper ordinarily used for treaties by the State Department. These copies were laid upon the Secretary's desk and then occurred a very necessary formality. The British Ambassador produced a formal certificate of the document, signed by Lord Salisbury certifying that he (the Ambassador) was authorized to sign for the British Government a treaty bearing on the subject specified. Secretary Olney replied by showing a letter from President Cleveland delegating to him authority to sign the proposed convention. Having thus satisfied themselves that everything was being conducted in the regular order, the principals proceeded to the signature of the duplicate treaties.

Sir Julian Pauncefote had the honor of signing first. Secretary Olney handed him the pen, and he signed one copy in the first place. Secretary Olney immediately placing his signature after that of the Ambassador. This will be known as the British copy, and it will never leave the possession of that Government. Taking up the other copy, Secretary Olney signed it first and Sir Julian signed second. This is the United States copy, and likewise will remain in the possession of our Government. After the Senate had passed upon it a copy will be made of our original, and this will be used in the final exchange of ratifications later on.

Then both the copies were sealed with red wax. Secretary Olney impressed his private seal, a simple monogram, "R. O." and Sir Julian used his family crest, a lion, and the ceremonies were complete. The pen used was a simple broad-point stub in a red and black rubber holder, but it will be treasured by the owner, Mr. Blandford.

Following this there was an exchange of courtesies between Mr. Olney and Sir Julian, each expressing his deep sense of gratification that a labor which had presented apparently insurmountable obstacles had been concluded in a way to give promise of a successful result.

The meeting was brief, and on the retirement of Sir Julian and Lord Gough, Olney at once took the signed treaty to the White House for the preparation of President Cleveland's message transmitting it to the Senate. It was understood during the morning that this transmission would be made at once, in order that every executive function connected with the treaty should be completed at the earliest possible moment. Under these circumstances the treaty and the President's message were sent to the Senate today. The 12 articles constituting the treaty deal with the subjects which are to be submitted to arbitration in the manner in which the court of arbitration is to be constituted. The language used in embracing subjects before the court has been chosen with the greatest care, the purpose being to make the terms so comprehensive that no question can arise in the ordinary dealings between the two Governments which will cause a resort to war. The article which makes an exception in the case of an insult to the national honor also was so carefully framed that ordinary questions which to some extent involve a nation's honor could not be brought within it. In short, the terms of the 12 articles believed by Mr. Olney and Sir Julian to cover every usual contingency by which a difference could arise between the United States and Great Britain.

Throughout the negotiations the desire of both the Secretary and Ambassador was to make the language so broad that when a controversy arose it would be accompanied by the inevitable knowledge on both sides of the water that arbitration, not war, would result. The selection of King Oscar as a final arbitrator adds another responsibility to that monarch, as he has been heretofore chosen in connection with the Venezuela boundary question. His selection closed one of the most troublesome features of the negotiations. There had been no difficulty in arranging that each country should be represented by three arbitrators of influence in its judicial branches. The question then arose as to how a final decision could be reached with the court equally divided. Lord Salisbury felt that the distinguished character of the men constituting the court would assure freedom from national prejudice. Mr. Olney desired to remove every possibility of a deadlock by having a final arbitrator, who could, in case of a tie, cast the deciding vote. This raised a further question as to the nationality of the final arbitrator. It was felt that in justice he could not be an American or an Englishman, and it was felt to be equally desirable that such a harmonious agreement between the two English-speaking nations should not look to a

foreigner for its final determination. Finally, however, rather than open the possibility of a tie and the failure of arbitrator, King Oscar was agreed upon in case the others did not agree in choosing a final arbitrator. By this means not only is arbitration secured, but arbitration which will be effective and final. The period of five years was fixed as the limit of the treaty as a means of observing the efficacy of the arrangement, the purpose being to make the treaty permanent if the five years' trial brings the good results contemplated.

Aside from the agreement made today, this is felt to offer a plan of arbitration as a substitute for war which will attract the attention of European powers generally, and may lead to a further extension of the plan.

The treaty was delivered to the Senate at 2 o'clock today. Afterward, in executive session, it was transferred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and, without being read, was ordered to be printed. The President's message transmitting the document was read.

Senator Morgan suggested that the treaty should be made public, but Senator Sherman, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, replied that it should be examined by the committee to which it had been referred before being published. This suggestion was accepted, with the understanding that the committee should have the privilege of making the treaty known.

Following is the President's message transmitting the treaty:

"To the Senate:

"I transmit herewith a treaty for the arbitration of all matters in difference between the United States and Great Britain. The provisions of the treaty are the result of long and patient deliberation and of concessions made by each party for the sake of agreement upon the general scheme. Though the result reached may not meet the views of the advocates of immediate, unlimited and irrevocable arbitration of all international controversies, it is nevertheless confidently believed that the treaty cannot fail to be everywhere recognized as making a long step in the right direction, and as embodying the practical working of a plan by which disputes between the two countries will reach a peaceful adjustment as a matter of course and in ordinary routine.

"In the initiation of such an important movement, it must be expected that some of its features will assume a tentative character looking to a further advance, and yet it is apparent that the treaty which has been formulated not only makes war between the parties to it a remote possibility, but precludes those fears and rumors of war which of themselves too often assume the proportions of national disaster.

"It is eminently fitting, as well as fortunate, that the attempt to accomplish results so beneficial should be initiated by kindred peoples, speaking the same tongue and joined together by all the ties of common traditions, common institutions and common aspirations. The experiment of substituting civilized methods for brute force as a means of settling international questions of right will thus be tried under the happiest auspices.

"Its success ought not to be doubtful, and the fact that its ultimate ensuing benefits are not likely to be limited to the two countries immediately concerned should cause it to be promoted all the more eagerly. The example set and the lesson furnished by the successful operation of this treaty are to be felt and followed by the peoples of other nations and will thus mark the beginning of a new epoch in civilization.

"Profoundly impressed as I am, therefore, by the promise of tranquility which this treaty affords, I do not hesitate to accompany its transmission with the expression of my earnest hope that it may commend itself to the favorable consideration of the Senate.

"GROVER CLEVELAND.

"Executive Mansion, January 21, 1897.

"The Alaska boundary question will, as expected, come before the general arbitration tribunal. No specific reference is made to the subject in the treaty, but it is stated that this matter will be settled separately. By thus removing the Alaska controversy Secretary Olney has disarmed the formidable opposition to the treaty that was developed among Senators from the Northwest, and improved the prospects for the ratification of the convention by the Senate.

TO GUARD THE PACIFIC.  
General Miles Requests Appropriation From Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—General Miles as chief of the Ordnance Board will ask from Congress for four points on the Pacific Coast appropriations aggregating nearly \$3,000,000. This includes the amounts desired for guns, emplacements and barracks, and is divided as follows:

City.	Guns.	Emplace.	Barr's
San Francisco	\$368,500	\$25,000	\$25,000
San Diego	\$214,000	\$24,000	\$25,000
Mouth Columbia	225,500	24,000	125,500
Puget Sound	257,000	216,000	251,000

But while the commanding officer proposes, Chairman Cannon of the Appropriations Committee of the House disposes, and there is a strong possibility that much of this will be cut off. General Miles has outlined, though not at great length, his plans for the future defenses of San Francisco harbor, which he calls the "Gibraltar of the Pacific Coast." This is contained in a letter to General Forsyth, commanding the Department of California. General Miles will not discuss the matter further now, saying the plans contemplate the most perfect system of defense possible for the harbor.

The letter, written soon after the recent accident to a gun emplacement, and which dealt partly with that, speaks of San Francisco's defenses thus: "As high-power guns are being erected at Lime Point, on the north side of the Golden Gate, and additional batteries of modern guns and mortars are soon to be erected there, it is important that there be a strong garrison on that side of the harbor, which I call the Gibraltar of the Pacific Coast.

"I would advocate a careful examination of the grounds to be made all over the large reservation, with a view to selecting the proper site for a strong artillery garrison, and that plans and estimates be made for the protection and housing of the batteries hereafter to be located there. Until the guns are permanently located, details for their proper care and preservation can be made from Angel Island, which is easily accessible for that purpose.

"Angel Island is the right flank of the second line of defense, and will be the most important artillery station in the harbor. Its armament will be at least eight high-power guns of a modern character. The Presidio is not a heavy artillery post, though there are two batteries there for its protection and for manning the batteries on the south side of the Golden Gate. But the Presidio is a grand reservation for the Pacific Coast, and its garrison of heavy artillery, light batteries and battalion of cavalry, and in time a regiment of infantry, should be available for any purposes of regular troops.

"NELSON A. MILES,  
"Chief of Ordnance Board."

SUGAR AND COFFEE DEAL.

The Arbuckle Brothers Get Their Fingers Burned and Now Seek Redress.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 12.—At noon today Komler & Smith, attorneys for Thomas J. Kuhn of Cleveland and Arbuckle Brothers of New York, a minority of the stockholders, filed a petition asking for a receiver for the Woolson Spice Company. Judge Morris caused a restraining order to issue and will hear the motion January 26th.

The petition names the Woolson Spice Company and the American Sugar Refining Company as defendants, and states that the stock of the Woolson Spice Company is valued at \$200,000. Kuhn and the

Arbuckle Brothers own one share jointly and the latter own 99 shares individually. It is alleged that the American Sugar Refining Company controls the price of sugar in the United States; that the Arbuckle Brothers have been in competition with the Woolson Company in the coffee business; that they sold sugar bought in the so-called trust.

It is further stated that last year the Arbuckle Brothers started a sugar refinery in Brooklyn; that thereupon the trust went into the coffee business, purchased all by 51 shares of the Woolson Spice Company and announced that it would operate the Woolson plant in the sole interest of the American Sugar Refining Company.

It is alleged that the trust gave out that the deal was made to crush the Arbuckle Brothers, and that when that was accomplished the Woolson stock would go back to the original holders; that the Woolson directors have resigned, leaving no board to appeal to; that in the face of the rising market roasted coffee has been reduced to cents a pound and the plant is losing \$1,000 a day.

The court is asked for an inquiry into operation of the property and that the loss sustained by the sugar trust's defendants make an accounting for all such losses. Also the court is asked to appoint a receiver.

WAR TO THE END.  
Nothing Short of Absolute Independence Will Pacify the Cubans.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—A Washington dispatch to the Sun says: "Senor Quesada, the charge d'affaires of the Cuban Legation, states that the persistent reports that General Gomez is making proposals for the settlement of the war is just as untrue as the dispatches from Madrid representing that the offer of the mediation by the United States has been accepted."

Senor Quesada said: "There is no truth in any of those assertions. They are sent out merely as a part of the Spanish policy to delay the inevitable outcome of the war. There is not a Cuban on the island, nor in this country, who does not know that anything less than absolute independence for Cuba means a continuation of the ruinous rule which has oppressed its people and which has caused this war, as it did the one which preceded it."

"Maximo Gomez is the last man in the world to be a suppliant for Spanish mercy. He is a soldier without fear and is inspired with the most devout confidence in the success of the cause he is so valiant in upholding. Even now, while the Spanish are filling the newspapers with these allegations about the desire for peace on other terms than absolute independence, he is having read to his army and to the commands of other leaders the declaration that was issued by Jose Marti and himself in April, 1895.

"That has become the slogan of every patriot who is struggling in behalf of Cuban liberty, and you might as well try to make a devout Christian deny his Bible as to endeavor to make a Cuban disregard the words of Marti or Gomez."

A member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, when asked yesterday as to the truth of the report that Spain is preparing to grant autonomy to Cuba, said:

"Why, as to the autonomy of Cuba, that is merely an illud dream. In other words, it is nonsense; nothing but independence can be granted to Cuba now, and she will accept nothing less."

The delegation of Afro-Americans appointed at the mass-meeting of Cuban sympathizers in New York City on December 15, to lay before Congress the resolutions then adopted have arrived in Washington, and will appear before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today, and before the House committee Thursday. The members will pledge to the Cuban cause the patriotic services of 20,000 men of African descent in case the Spanish Government should make war upon the United States as a result of the interference of the Government in behalf of Cuba.

NO OVERTURES FOR PEACE.

Cubans Will Only Accept Independence from Spain.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—Senor Gonzales Quesada, the head of the Cuban Junta in Washington, was informed this morning that a story had been published to the effect that Secretary Olney and Minister De Lome had drawn up articles to end the Cuban war on the lines proposed by General Gomez. Senor Quesada emphatically denied that any such action had been taken or could be approved by the Cubans. He said the story was absolutely false, as General Gomez had never proposed any reform whatever, nor was there a Cuban in the island that would accept anything but absolute independence.

To make his denial stronger, Senor Quesada quoted from the decree issued by General Gomez some time ago, which is now law, and in which he said that any one in Cuba who advocates the possibility of being condemned as a traitor and would based on anything but independence was summarily dealt with, and, further, that any treaty of peace with Spain which must necessarily have for its basis the absolute independence of the island of Cuba must be ratified by the Government Council of Cuba and by an assembly of representatives convened expressly for that purpose.

Senor Quesada today received a letter from President Cisneros of the Republic of Cuba, dated Cienfuegos, December 2, which inclosed some very postage stamps of the Cuban Republic. He read extracts from this letter, in which President Cisneros expressed his gratification that the independence of the United States continued to show their sympathy for Cuba. He said he was preparing an appeal in which the Government of the Cuban Republic would ask for the recognition of the independence of the island. He further stated that they were preparing to renew an offensive campaign.

WORKING TO BEAT MITCHELL.

The Oregon Senatorial Election Will Probably Go Over.

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 15.—The fifth day of the session of the Legislature opened with no quorum in the House, 30 members only answering the roll call. Somers offered a resolution to the effect that as certain members had prevented a quorum without giving a reason for their absence, a committee of three be appointed to offer with absentees and ascertain the reason for their refusal to come and constitute a quorum.

The chair ruled the motion out of order. Somers then put the motion to the House and declared it carried. He then demanded that the clerk put the motion on record. Brown asked for a report from the temporary sergeant-at-arms in the matter of bringing in the absentees. The sergeant-at-arms reported that he had seen all the absentees, but three, and had notified them to appear. Bridges moved the report be entered. The Speaker declared the motion carried and in time the House spent the entire afternoon in making dilatory motions and adjourned until tomorrow. Many members left the Capitol today to spend Sunday, and as they will not return until Monday afternoon, it is highly probable that the organization of the House will not occur before Tuesday, which will again delay the vote for United States Senator one week, or until February 21.

The Mitchell men express confidence in their ability to keep their forces in line until a vote is taken, while the opposition is just as confident that the effect will bring about the defeat of Senator Mitchell for re-election.

MCKINLEY SAYS NO.

Horace Davis Will Not be in the Cabinet.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15.—It is stated tonight on good authority that President-elect McKinley has refused to con-



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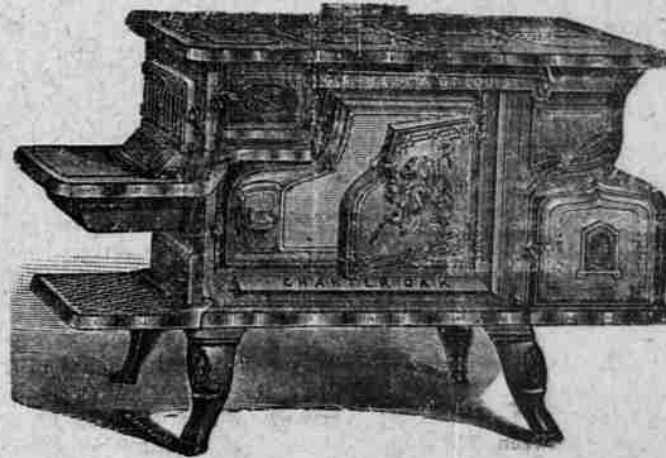
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